



BSI Standards Publication

Textiles – Quantitative chemical analysis

Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane) (ISO 1833-10:2019)

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 1833-10:2019. It supersedes BS EN ISO 1833-10:2010, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/80, Chemical testing of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 10:
Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other
fibres (method using dichloromethane) (ISO 1833-
10:2019)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 10:
Mélanges de triacétate ou de polylactide avec certaines
autres fibres (méthode au dichlorométhane) (ISO
1833-10:2019)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 10:
Mischungen aus Triacetat- oder Polylactidfasern mit
bestimmten anderen Fasern (Dichlormethan-
Verfahren) (ISO 1833-10:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 May 2019.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-10:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 1833-10:2010.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-10:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-10:2019 without any modification.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1833-10:2006) which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the title was changed from “Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide **and** certain other fibres...” to “Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide **with** certain other fibres...”;
- in [Clause 1](#), several remaining fibres have been added;
- the mandatory [Clause 3](#) "Terms and definitions" has been added and the subsequent clauses have been renumbered;
- in [Clause 7](#) (former Clause 6), some precise details have been added in the test procedure;
- in [Clause 8](#) (former Clause 7), a specific *d* factor for elastomultiester, elastolefin and melamine has been added;
- in [Clause 9](#) (former Clause 8), “percentage point” has been added to avoid confusion.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1833 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 10:

Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using dichloromethane, to determine the mass percentage of triacetate or polylactide, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— triacetate or polylactide

with

— wool or other animal hair, silk, protein, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, elastomultiester, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, polyacrylate and glass fibres.

Triacetate fibres which have been partially hydrolysed (i.e. saponification) cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, this method is not applicable.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1833-1, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

The triacetate or polylactide fibres are dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with dichloromethane. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of triacetate or polylactide is found by the difference.

5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with that given in [5.1](#).